

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.

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ATHENS, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1850.

W. Thomson, is the authorized agent for the "Post," in the city of Baltimore, Md.

CONTRACT CLOSED.

Editor Athens Post.—

The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company have succeeded in closing a contract with Messrs. Bailey, Brothers & Co., of England, for eight thousand tons of best quality of Welsh iron, of an approved pattern of the T rail, to weigh about fifty seven lbs. per linear yard. One thousand tons are shipped before this time, and will be in the port of delivery some time in the month of September—three thousand tons more to be delivered by the first of January next, and as much earlier as practicable, and the remaining four thousand tons all to be delivered by the first of June of next year.

We have also made arrangements for chairs and spikes, locomotives, passenger cars, and all other necessary appendages for finishing and putting the road in operation. It is gratifying to be able to state that all our contracts have been obtained on what we consider very favorable terms for the Company; and that by them the Company will be able to put the road in operation to the Tennessee river at an early day.

As some may desire to be made acquainted with particulars, it is perhaps proper to say, that by the contract the iron is to be delivered at the mouth in the port of Savannah, Georgia, for which we are to pay, per ton, on delivery, the sum of twenty two dollars and seventy five cents in cash, six dollars in Company bonds, and four dollars in stock of the Company, making together thirty two dollars and seventy five cents; in addition to which we are bound to pay the tariff duties of 30 per cent, amounting to a little over six dollars per ton, and making our iron cost on the wharf at Savannah, say thirty nine dollars.

Yours, &c. A. D. KEYES.

CALIFORNIA.

The Bill for the admission of California passed the Senate on the 15th by a vote of 31 yeas to 15 nays. The following is the vote on the final passage of the Bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickens, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Folsom, Fremont, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norrie, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprague, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—31.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Follen, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turner, and Yulee—15.

Opp. Fellows.—By a reference to a notice in another column it will be seen that the celebration by the McElm Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, heretofore published to come off on the 15th of September, has been postponed to some other time, of which due notice will be given.

Drowned.—We learn that a man by the name of John E. Hambricht was drowned in the Hiwassee river, above Calhoun, a few days since. He attempted to cross the river on horseback, and on getting into deep water became alarmed, left his horse, but sank before he could reach the shore. His wife was on the river bank at the time and tried to dissuade him from attempting to cross.

The Nashville papers of the 19th announce the death of Dr. GERARD TROOST, State Geologist. He died at Nashville on the 15th, in the 72d year of his age. He was a learned and scientific man, and a most estimable citizen.

The Washington Union says a gentleman arrived in that city, in the last evening's southern boat, who states that he is just from San Antonio, in Texas, and that there are 5,000 men under arms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande, to defend the rights of Texas.

Another statement is that the Indians are continually committing murders and destroying property throughout western Texas. It would not be bad move, perhaps, for the patriotic authorities of Texas to employ a portion of these 5,000 men, under arms to defend the rights of Texas, in hunting up and inflicting punishment upon the roving bands of savages who have murdered so many of their men and carried their women and children into a captivity and bondage worse than death. To say the least, Texas occupies a rather singular position at this time, and one calculated to add but little to her fame in any respect. If the accounts be true, she is levying troops to resist the U. S. Government, and at the same time has representatives at Washington soliciting that same Government for forces to protect her settlements from the incursions of the savages.

MORE CHEERING PROSPECT.

The news from Washington this week is of the most important character. A better spirit is beginning to pervade the national legislature, and there is out little doubt that all the measures recommended in the report of the Committee will pass Congress separately. The Bill for the settlement of the Texas and New Mexico difficulties, and the Bill for the admission of California have both passed the Senate by decisive majorities, and the former has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of fifty. It is true, the Texas Bill must be submitted to by the people of that State, for their concurrence or dissent, but it is hardly possible that Texas will hesitate for a moment to accept the liberal terms which the Bill proposes. It is said that New Mexico will be provided with a Territorial government, the Utah Bill will pass, and then the Fugitive Slave Bill.

It will be something to think about, if after nine months of worse than inaction, the present Congress should pass all these measures at the heel of the session, and thus give peace and quiet, as we trust they will, to the country.

The whole land will rejoice at these evidences of a disposition on the part of Congress to settle the question which has caused so much excitement, and given rise to fears for the safety of the Union. For a while many of the Representatives of the people seemed to forget that they were sent to Washington for any other purpose than that of producing excitement, of concealing schemes and counter-schemes and throwing obstacles in the way of wholesome legislation; and they would have had a fearful responsibility to encounter had they allowed without enacting some measures for the settlement of the question which many thought was threatening to overwhelm the land with a fearful calamity. The Senate, that conservative body to which the eyes of the nation always instinctively turn, is acting nobly, and we trust the House of Representatives will follow their example. The people expect and require that the whole series of measures be perfected without further delay, and the difficulties involved adjusted.

Since the above paragraph was in type later dates from Washington have been received, contradicting the telegraphic despatch that the Bill in relation to the Texas Boundary had passed the House. And doubts are expressed as to its passage by that body at all. We trust in God, that after the noble and generous spirit of devotion to the Union manifested by the Senate, the hopes that have been raised in regard to the adjustment of the difficulties, are not to be blasted by the factious movements of the abolitionists and ultraists in the House.

The Bill providing a Territorial Government for New Mexico passed the Senate on the 15th by a vote of 27 to 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See advertisement of Knoxville Female Seminary. This Institution, although only three years in existence, has acquired no little popularity, and ranks high as a summary of learning. It is under the charge of the Rev. R. B. McMillen, and Rev. Jas. Parks, two gentlemen well qualified to discharge the responsible duties of their station.

Also, see Card of Wm. J. Blackwell, Esq.

Persons entitled to pensions, or having other claims against the government, would do well to notice the Card of S. Workman, Esq., Calhoun, which appears today.

Our thanks are due the Hon. Josiah M. Anderson for various favors during the last three or four weeks.

YANKEE TACTICS.—The two most recent fellows in the House, remarks the Louisville Journal, in relation to what they call the rights of the South, are Howard of Texas and Morse of Louisiana. The explanation of the matter is that they are a couple of Yankees. We believe that both of them are from Maine—Howard certainly is. They think they must talk furiously upon all occasions in favor of every Southern ultraist, however absurd, lest they should be suspected of being abolitionists. Their present course is sufficient evidence to us, that if they were now northern instead of southern representatives, they would go as far as Hale and Giddings, and probably as far as Garrison and Abby Kelly in favor of northern fanaticism.

TEXAS insists that the late President Polk recognised her right to that portion of New Mexico which she now claims. If this be so, what is meant by that passage to Congress, of December 8, 1846, which reads as follows: "By rapid movements the Province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed."—*Exec. Jour.*

DEATH OF GEN. COE.—We learn through the Nashville papers that Gen. Levin H. Coe is no more. He died at Memphis, on the 10th inst., after suffering intensely for a period of two months and two days.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Aug. 17. A dreadful murder was committed at White Oak, near this place. Wm. Brown killed John Fogat by cutting his head off with an axe. Brown afterwards committed suicide.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 15, 1850.

The protest of the Southern Senators is now before the public. They protest against the admission of California as a violation of precedent and an act regarding the equal rights of the South, and done for the purpose of depriving the South of its rights; and they declare that such measures will lead to the destruction of the harmony of the Union itself. Only nine senators signed the paper, to wit, Messrs. Mason and Hunter, of Va.; Yulee and Morton, of Florida; Butler and Barnwell, of S. C.; Davis, of Miss.; Turner, of Tenn.; and Soule, of La. Only three Southern senators voted for the California bill; Messrs. Hunter, Benton and Underwood. Still, however, as a body, they were unwilling to take the strong ground of the protest. For instance, Mr. Pratt of Md. voted against the bill, though he was for the compromise. He would not sign the protest because it was asserted that the act was designed to injure the South, and was unconstitutional. The protest does not say that the act is unconstitutional, but tends to the subversion of the constitution.

There was a dispute in the Senate on the motion to receive the protest and enter it on the Journal, as to the meaning of some passages of the protest, and the subject was postponed.

Mr. John Davis said that the motion made had never been entered and by the Senate. They had never received a protest. When the Exchanging resolution passed, he and his colleague (Mr. Webster) made a protest in writing, but the Senate did not receive it.

Mr. Winthrop said that the right of petition extended to all subjects, but not of protest. The South, he admitted, had much cause for complaint and irritation at the manner of the formation of a state government in California. Mr. Berrien did not sign the protest, he said, because the subject of it had already been taken in hand by the Legislature of his State.

The bill establishing the territorial government of New Mexico was passed without a division. It establishes the boundaries proposed by the Texas bill, and the provisions of the act are not to take effect till the boundary dispute is settled. The Whig proviso was moved by Mr. Chase, when the Senate was very thin. The vote was yeas 20, nays 15.

This the whole series of territorial measures reported by the California committee have passed the Senate. The fugitive slave bill will come up next.

A motion was made in the House, yesterday, to take up the Texas boundary bill, and the vote was 80 to 112.

But next Monday the attempt will be made to take up that bill and pass it, under the previous question, both for and against it. The result is considered as rather doubtful. The chances are now in favor of the bill as the influence of the Executive is urged in its support. Mr. Ashmun, while the civil and diplomatic bill was under consideration yesterday, made a strong appeal in favor of the passage of the Texas bill. Every vote against it was, he said, a vote for disunion. Mr. Ashmun doubtless represented the views of the administration.—*Cor. Char. Cour.*

THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans Courier, the leading Democratic paper of Louisiana, throws quite a damper upon the disunion fires of some of the Southern politicians. It says:

"Certain politicians are fond of speaking in a tall voice of the enthusiasm of the South for the progress of disorganization and disunion. We should like these people to tell us what they mean by 'reek South.' It would be well to define the boundaries of the South, as they understand the word. When they talk of the spread of their principles in the South, we trust they keep Louisiana out of view. Should they think proper to come this way, or to send their emissaries to preach their treasonous doctrines, we would advise them, in the most friendly spirit, to bring saltpetre, or cork wine along with them, for most probably they would find such articles of some use before they travelled half a mile from the Mississippi river. The people of Louisiana will never give their consent to break up the Union for a claim of a madman's imagination, or a scheme of fanciful advantages, contrived by a false traitor. Show us some real grievance unredressed, with no reasonable prospect of redress, and the people of Louisiana will not be found in the rear of the chivalry, or behind any of the Southern Filibusteres in asserting and defending their rights. But they are not going to be judged and humbugged into treason by sophistical reasoning, which they cannot comprehend, and no one can comprehend who wishes well to his country. The words of Old Hickory still sound in the ears of our fellow-citizens: 'The Union of the States—it must and shall be preserved!'"

Henry A. Schoolcraft, of Sacramento, California, is now on a visit to his relatives in Albany. He is about twenty-five years of age, and went out to California as a private soldier in Col. Stephens's regiment. After his discharge from the United States service, he obtained employment as book-keeper for Capt. Sutter, and has since accumulated an estate valued at \$350,000. While in Capt. Sutter's employ, he had at one time the paying off of 600 clerks and surveyors, not one of whom received less than \$13 per day. He states that during his stay with Capt. Sutter, \$15,000,000 of that gentleman's money passed through his hands.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Notwithstanding all the assaults made on this thunder-scared Titan by the pigmies of politics, it seems that he is likely to come out of the smoke of battle with at least some small degree of reputation left. It is amusing to witness the contest going on between this leviathan—"hugest of the creatures that do swim"—the political stream—and the small fry of politics. It reminds one of Gulliver in Lilliput—of an Elephant bayed by hounds—of a Hercules gored by innumerable pins—of a seventy-four gun-ship, attacked by a fleet of Indian canoes. Perhaps the Northern giant has not the colossal strength he once had—it may be that his powers long since reached their culminating point; but some years must yet elapse, we believe, before he who demolished Haver, and measured swords with Calhoun, can be annihilated by the "captatives verborum." The Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the oldest and most sterling journals in the country, thus speaks of Daniel Webster—him of the "ponderous, arched forehead, brooding, thunderous eyes, and Maratene mane of hair,"—as the past Lowell once described him—"Daniel Webster's character of mind, it is almost unnecessary to say, is of the very highest order. His great speeches are models in their way. They are chaste, forcible, grasping, and impressive. His diplomatic correspondence is also characterized by purity of style, force of language, and power of argument. His recent letters and speeches may, we think, be referred to with confidence, as among the most triumphant efforts of his great intellect, and calculated to identify him in the public mind and the annals of history, not as a mere Senator of Massachusetts, but as a fearless patriot and a great American statesman."—*Yankee Blade.*

MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The St. Louis Republican of Monday says: We publish this morning all the information in our possession in regard to the result of the recent election. It is conclusive as to the election of Porter in the 3d Congressional district; and although the vote will be much closer in the 5th, we have good reason to think that John G. Miller, Whig, is elected. He has, it will be perceived, to gain some 200 votes to secure his election. This, we think, he will do. From the returns before us, we are disposed to concede the election of Phelps, Benton loco, in the 5th district. The majority of the Locos in the district is large—51,000—and it will be hard to overcome it. The 4th district is not so hopeless, and we anticipate the election of Bowman, Whig.

It is hardly necessary to add that we look upon the election of Mr. Darby in this district as a fixed fact.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following facts, in proof of the anti-proscriptive character of the late Administration:

The first and third Assistant Postmasters General are Democrats, at a salary of \$2,500 a year each; the chief clerk of the Department is a Democrat, at a salary of \$2,000. The three principal clerks, at the Postmaster General are all Democrats, at a salary of \$1,000 each. There are thirteen clerks, at a salary of \$1,400 each, (not taking into account the new clerks just created,) and every one of these thirteen, with the exception of one, is a Democrat. They have also not a few of the lower salaries. With these facts, it can scarcely be said that justice has been done the Whig party, much less that the spirit of proscription has existed towards the Democrats. I have taken but one Department. The Treasury Department would show even a stronger case.

MR. PEARCE'S BILL.

We find the following paragraph in the Baltimore American of Saturday: "Our dispatch from Washington on Thursday evening in regard to the passage of Mr. Pearce's Bill, was misunderstood by the telegraphic agent. The dispatch, as received from the telegraph, read: 'Pearce's bill passed House by fifty majority.' Our correspondent intended to say, no doubt, that Mr. Pearce's bill will pass the House by fifty majority, but by omitting the word 'will,' important to a clear understanding of the dispatch, our agent misrepresented it."

Intelligence has been received at Washington from Iowa, stating that George W. Wright, Whig candidate for Congress in the First District, has beaten Bernhart Hean, the Democratic candidate. This is the district contested at this session of Congress. It is understood that the other district has chosen Lincoln Clark, Dem., and that the Democratic State Ticket is elected.

HARPER'S FERRY, AUG. 13.

The Cholera still prevails here to an alarming extent. Nine deaths have occurred since yesterday—three of them today. The disease has broken out at Winchester, Va., and since yesterday morning six deaths have occurred. Among the victims is Mr. Langley, superintendent of the Railroad.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 17.

Important changes in the chief of the Bureaus of many of the departments it is said will take place.

A woman in Ohio recovered \$10,000 of a stage driver for refusing to carry herself, three children, four trunks, nine bandboxes, and two lapdogs, on the same ticket. Let the fraternity take warning.

For the Post.

Mr. IVINS.—You will oblige one of your subscribers by giving the following extract a place in your paper:

SEPARATE EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.—Parents do wrong to check as they do the out-goings of fraternal affection, by separating those whom God has especially joined as the offspring of one father and mother. God has beautifully mingled them by sending now a babe of one sex, now of the other, and seating, as any careful observer may discern, their various characters to form a domestic whole. The parents interfere, packing the boys to some school, where no softer influence exists to round off, as it were, the rugged points of the unsexlike disposition, and where they soon lose all the delicacy of feeling peculiar to a brother's regard, and learn to look on the female character in a light wholly subversive of the frankness, the purity, the generous care for which earth can yield no substitute, and the loss of which only transforms him who ought to be the tender rescuer of woman, into her heartless destroyer.

"The girls are either grouped at home, with the blessed privilege of a father's eye still upon them, or sent away in a different direction from their brothers, exposed through unnatural and unpleasing restraints, to evils perhaps not so great, but every whit as wantonly incurred, as the others."

"The shyness, misallied retiring modesty, with which one young lady shrinks from the notice of a gentleman, as though there were danger in his approach, and the conscious coquish air, misallied ease, with which another invites his notice, are alike removed from the reality of either modesty or ease."

"Both result from the fictitious mode of education; both are the consequence of nipping in the bud those sisterly feelings that form a fair foundation for the right use of those privileges to which she looks forward as a member of society; and if the subject be viewed through the clear medium of Christian principle, its lights will become more brilliant, its shadows more dark, the longer and the closer we contemplate it."—*Charlotte Elizabeth*

We find the following paragraph in the National Intelligencer:

"In reference to the death of General Taylor, the Paris papers furnish the following: 'In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black crepe attached.'"

Something may depend upon the length of a prayer, in deciding the question, what should be the position of the body during the exercise? If the prayer does not exceed five minutes—which is the longest prayer in the Scripture—persons not disabled by sickness or old age may stand very conveniently; if it last half an hour, the sitting posture is excusable; but if the prayer exceeds that time, we think the sleeping posture may be assumed without macabreism."

The grand jury have found a bill of indictment against Terrence Wakefield, Jr., apothecary, No. 371 Washington street, for manslaughter in causing the death of Mr. James D. Hall, by putting up a deadly poison by mistake for calomel.

If you wish to have enemies, just rise in the world. Nobody throws cats at a balloon, till it leaves the ground. Talk as you may, men will destroy what they cannot imitate.

GENUINE POETRY.

We find the following lines going the rounds, which show plainly that some editors are "werry" poetical, if not more so:

"The season has at last arrived,
When fleas begin to bite."

[Boston Post.]

If he had said mosquitoes—
We'd think him nearer right.

[Pittsfinder.]

Not very wrong, if he'd include
A bug or two at night.

[Sou. Bos. Gaz.]

We also find that white oak cheese
Is bored a little mite. [Am Union.]

Musquitoes! magots! bugs and fleas!
Aw' 'orrid creatures! quite—
H'thany never ere intrude
H'll 'ang 'em! blow me tight!

At Fredericksburg, Texas, a cowardly scoundrel shot a poor drunken soldier, who was staggering after him with a knife, which he could barely hold. The next day the soldier's comrades surrounded the store, placed guards at every avenue, to prevent aid from reaching him, and deliberately reduced it to ashes, with a large stock of goods, worth about \$12,000.

People who suppose that the "Cuba patriots" went to fight for the liberty of the Cubans, are referred to the testimony of one of them, who says that they went because they were promised "plenty of women, plenty of plunder and rum, and cords of tobacco, as much as they could roll in."

The pleasantest hour in the day is between four and five o'clock in the morning, but there are few people who know it.—*Ec.*

A mistake. Most people know it so well that they never wake up then, for fear of spoiling it.

WASHING MADE EASY.—We noticed a recipe going the rounds under this head, and were induced to try it. The result surpassed our expectations, altogether; for, after two applications, the clothes rotted away so fast that the task of washing what was left became very easy indeed!

"Mister, will you just lend pa your newspaper? He only wants to send it to his uncle in the country."

"O, certainly; and ask your father if he'll lend me the roof of his house; I only want the shingles to make the tea kettle boil."

Five men have been arrested in Baltimore for forging land warrants, thereby defrauding the Government out of \$30,000.

DENMARK AND HER DECHIES.—The latest intelligence from the seat of war is that the retreat of the Schleswig army at the battle of Idsted was mainly owing to a want of ammunition. The retreat was perfectly orderly, and the army will speedily be again ready for action.

The Danish report of the battle is published, from which it appears they lost 12 officers killed and 74 wounded; 104 privates killed and 2,300 wounded. Gen. Wilson does not state his loss, but regrets the large number of officers killed and wounded.

The Schleswig Government has issued a proclamation, in which it declares that its army, though compelled to fall back, is not beaten. The courage of the army is unimpaired, and the troops stand prepared to renew the fight. Nothing is yet lost, and the Fatherland expects that every man will do his duty. There has been no change in the relative positions of the hostile forces since the 27th. The Danes remain at and about Tropp, and the Holsteiners behind the Wattensee and Schesmit, at the junction of the Eyder with the Holstein canal. The Holsteiners are making every effort to bring their army again into condition to recommence operations, and every battalion of the reserve has been called in.—*Martial law has been proclaimed for the Duchy of Schleswig.*

A TRAGEDY.—A shocking affair recently took place in Texas. A Mr. Wiley, living upon the Sabine, near Van Zandt, had separated from his wife. It appears that he afterwards visited her at a house in the neighborhood, where she was residing, and proposed a division of the property, to which she consented. He then took her behind him on his horse, and proceeded to their former house, which they reached upon apparently friendly terms. During the division of the property he requested her to walk out in the yard with him. As soon as they left the house he shot her dead with a pistol, and mounted his horse to escape. A number of citizens followed, and overtook him in Rusk county, and killed him.

IMPOSSIBLE STORY.—The New York Sun tells the following story:

"A most extraordinary phenomenon, it is said, has just made its appearance in this city, viz: a slave from the South, who has discovered a secret mode of changing the colored skin to a white one! He has already, according to report, changed the hue of his feet, his hands, and a part of his face, while the rest of his person is gradually undergoing the same wonderful metamorphosis. The story is that while at work upon his master's plantation, he discovered that a certain weed exercised this astonishing effect. He, and a number of his fellow slaves, vigorously applied the domestic, and the result is before us. He expects to be fully white in from eight to ten months."

MULES.—Mules, on a general average, live more than twice as long as horses. They are fit for service from three years old to thirty. At twelve a horse has seen his best days, and is going down hill, but a mule at that age has scarcely risen out of his colthood, and goes on improving till he is twenty. Instances are recorded of mules living sixty or seventy years, but these are exceptions. The general rule is that they average thirty.

QUEEN OF THE OCEAN.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald states that the commercial tonnage of the United States is twenty thousand more than that of England, the former being three million one hundred thousand tons, and the latter three million two hundred and thirty thousand tons. If this be true, we are of course the first commercial nation in the world.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.—Milton S. Jones, a lawyer from Illinois, and a member of the Legislature of that State, arrived in New York on Sunday, and, after taking lodgings at Lovejoy's, sauntered forth about nightfall to have a glimpse at the town.

In Church street he was accosted by a notorious nymph of the pave, who so excited the amorous propensities of the Illinois law maker as to get him to enter a den of infamy in Thomas street. To cut the story short, (after the fashion of Jones)—the sequel gentle reader, is soon told. Jones was fleeced of \$275, every penny he had in the world.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE.

DAMP.—Glasgow July 24.—Yesterday a frightful catastrophe occurred in one of the coal-pits belonging to Mr. Sneden, situated at Commanode, in the immediate neighborhood of the borough of Airdrie. The miners, to the number of 20, descended to their work about 6 o'clock, when, of a sudden, a terrific explosion occurred, which instantly killed 19 out of the 20, and shattered and destroyed all the implements and machinery in the pit. Only one man escaped.